

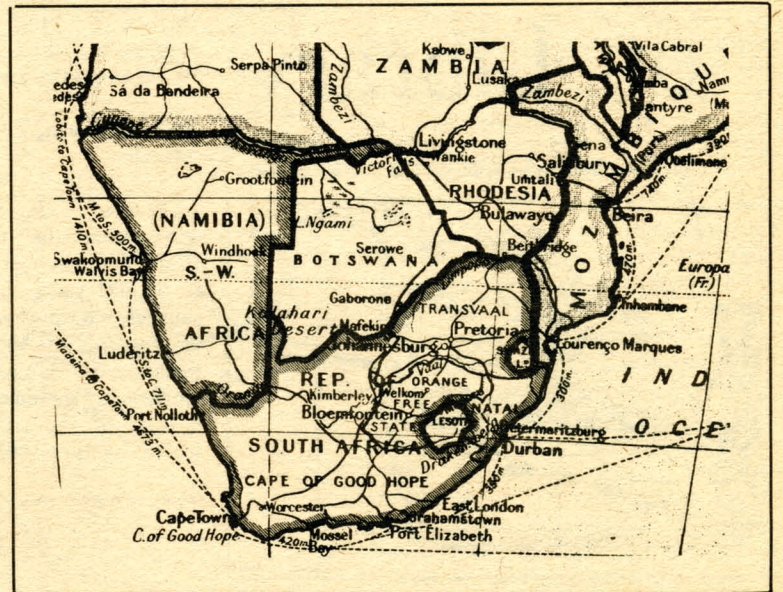
ISSUES & EVENTS

Vol 3, no. 9 November 12, 1971

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South West Africa should be an independent state;
the U.N. thinks so, even the U.S. government thinks so
but it's not good for business (Canadian business included).

Two Namibians come to town



What is the U.N.'s stance regarding Namibia and South Africa's rule?

In 1966, the U.N. voted to end South Africa's mandate to govern Namibia. South Africa had not fulfilled its responsibilities under the terms of the mandate, such as promoting the political, economic, social and educational advance of the Namibians in order to bring about our eventual independence. Neither did she "encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion". With the termination of the mandate, a council was created at the General Assembly known as the UN Council for Namibia. This is supposed to be the legal government of Namibia.

In June of this year the International Court of Justice was asked for its advisory opinion. Their decision was that the mandate could indeed be terminated without South Africa's consent, that the U.N. is the legal successor to the League of Nations, that the Security Council is empowered to enforce the decision and that member nations of the U.N. are obliged to consider South Africa's rule as illegal and refrain from acting in such a way as to support it.

What was South Africa's reaction?

South Africa's bone of contention is that the U.N. is not the successor to the League of Nations (under

which the mandate was established), and therefore they are not bound by U.N. decisions concerning Namibia. They feel they have "inherited" Namibia by right. The Council for Namibia has tried twice to go to Namibia; both times they were blocked and couldn't get in.

After the Court's decision, South Africa proposed to the court that it would be willing to hold a plebiscite in Namibia as to whether Namibia should be ruled by South Africa or the U.N. Our objection here is that a plebiscite is a political issue and had South Africa been acting in good faith it would not have approached the Court, which handles legal matters, but would have put the idea to the U.N. This was done to bamboozle the world, and of course the court rejected it. We ourselves accepted the idea of a plebiscite in principle, if certain conditions were met, such as the release of political prisoners, withdrawal of troops, and the plebiscite to be conducted under international supervision. This of course wasn't accepted by South Africa, and the whole thing is still floating in the air.

What are the chances of the Security Council enforcing its resolutions?

The reason there has been so much indecision in the U.N. is that Britain, France, the United States and Canada are big investors in Namibia. They put their

investments and their own benefits before the human issue. British and French judges were the two who voted against in the International court, and for the Security Council to act it must have unanimous consent of its permanent members.

When the U.N. voted for the cancellation of the mandate it made an appeal to all the nations not to engage in any form of activity that would recognize South Africa's presence in Namibia. The U.S. government, in compliance with this, officially issued a statement discouraging its citizens from investing in Namibia. They made it categorically clear that anyone who did so would be doing it at the risk of confiscation by future legal governments of the Africans. While nothing particularly concrete has come of this, it was a positive step.

What about Canada?

Canada has important economic investments in Namibia and they are not in our interest. This is why we have come to Canada. We'll be in Ottawa this week talking with government and business people and others, trying to bring directly to the Canadian people the extent of their country's involvement in Namibia. The best way Canada could help us is to start to disengage itself from any involvement in Namibia through

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After World War I, Namibia then a German colony became a League of Nations mandate administered by South Africa, who proceeded to impose such restrictions on the Africans as an all-white voters' roll and legislature; a white monopoly of administrative, clerical and supervisory posts; inferior standards of education, health and welfare services; strict residential and social segregation - Africans (86% of the population) are confined to 25% of the land; a master and servant law and pass laws, making it illegal for Africans to move freely. South Africa still rules, in defiance of the United Nations, who terminated its mandate in 1966.

South Africa continues to attract western corporations to invest in Namibia's natural resources which are considerable: diamonds, lead, copper, zinc, vanadium, silver and now petroleum. By 1969 eighty-five western and South African companies had been granted concessions from South Africa for explorations. Foreign corporations benefit not only from easy concession terms, but from forces, cheap, African labor. Every African male beyond age 17 must work or face arrest for being unem-

ployed or vagrant.

Falconbridge Nickel of Canada (its subsidiaries Falconbridge SWA and Oamites Mining), Brilund Mines of Canada (subsidiaries Etosha Mineral and Etosha Petroleum) and Woodford Oil and Gas Company Ltd are some of the Canadian companies in Namibia at present.

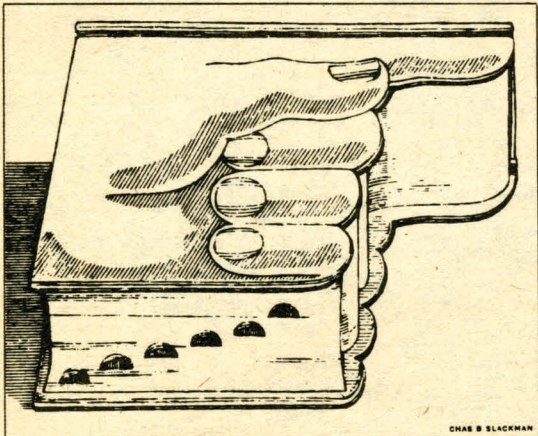
The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) was formed in 1959. After its leading role in organizing the massive uprising at Windhoek the same year resulting in deaths and injuries inflicted by troops and police on unarmed demonstrators, SWAPO became an underground guerilla movement, following arrest, detention, and exile of its leaders.

Peter Katjavivi, SWAPO's representative in London, and Moses Garoeb, Administrative Secretary working in Zambia, on their way to present Namibia's case to the U.N. as soon as China takes its seat, were in Canada this week in an attempt to acquaint Canadians with the implications of continued Canadian involvement with the South African regime.

SWAPO's Moses Garoeb, left, and Peter Katjavivi.



Statement on Library



Negotiations continue. The next meeting will be on Sunday, November 14, the first day that the conciliator is free.

Numerous clauses in the contract have been agreed to by both parties. They include: employment security; acquired rights; strikes and lockouts; recognition of the union; union representation; control of contracting work out; handling technological change; sick leave; and access to personal files.

Despite this progress, the Union has repeatedly accused the University of "stalling", and still organizes work stoppages that severely inconvenience students and faculty.

The following matters remain to be settled:

1. Wages. The University has offered wage scales for the four categories of Library employees ranging from \$3,780 to \$7,500 yearly. This offer brings our salaries within the general range for the employees of Montreal university libraries. The Union is insisting that new employees should be hired only at the bottom of the scale for their job. This would hamper the efforts of the Library

Administration to improve the quality of service.

2. Promotion. The Union would make seniority the determining factor in promotions. The University believes that seniority should govern only when all other qualifications are relatively equal. The union calls this "arbitrary"; we consider it a normal responsibility of management. But the University agrees that if a more senior employee believes he has been passed over unjustly, he should have the right to lay a formal grievance.

3. Union membership. The Union claims that all new employees of the Library must become members of the Union. The University proposes that all new employees should pay dues to the Union but should have the right to decide whether to become Union members.

4. Management rights. The University maintains that management rights not specifically dealt with in the contract should be retained by management. We believe that a Library employee who feels he has been unfairly treated in a matter outside the scope of the contract should have the same rights as any other member of the University, that is to use the

University-wide procedures, including recourse to the ombudsmen.

5. Vacations. The University has offered three weeks vacation after three years, and four weeks after ten years.

6. Maternity leave. The University has offered four months' leave and the right to return to a position with the same job classification. The Union has asked for six months' leave and the right to return to the same job. This last requirement could be exceedingly hard to meet in a small organization like the SGWU, Library.

In general, the present conflict has arisen largely from the unwillingness of the Union to sign an agreement that clearly specifies the scope of the agreement and the rights of the employees covered by it. It has sought rights that exceed the legitimate needs of its members, and would seriously impede the provision of good Library service to students and faculty. We believe that a Union contract should be precise in terminology and clear in the scope of its jurisdiction.

Michael Sheldon,
Assistant to the Principal

continued from page 1

deals with South Africa, for the simple reason that Namibia is international territory and South Africa has no right to be there. By its involvement Canada is actually participating in the suppression of the people of Namibia. We are campaigning for the Canadian government to at least state a position such as that of the U.S.

What comes next in your trip to the U.S., since government statements are obviously not enough?

What we are pressing for in the U.S., since we have been approaching companies there for years, is for the government to enact legislation. That is the next step there, since we know we have the support of many senators and congressmen and even state department officials. In Canada we still have to feel out the temperament of the people.

Is there anything to be gained by approaching the directors of Canadian companies while you're here?

We want to put in on record that we have attempted to explain our position to them. We'll give them enough rope to hang themselves.

Would there be any point in forcing Falconbridge Nickel, for example, to deal directly with you instead of South Africa, just to keep the economy going?

At this stage, whatever Falconbridge is doing is essentially to support our suppression. They pay our laborers \$53 per year. But were Falconbridge to raise salaries, that still wouldn't solve the basic problem, because the fact of occupation is still there. We are fighting for the freedom and independence of Namibia. Now if Falconbridge were operating under a legal government instead of an illegal one, they would be welcome to operate, but on *our* terms. Just now they are operating on the terms of our very enemies. They are not only participating in the exploitation of our people, but they are reaping rich profits by the low wages they pay our people, under the South African law.

The last time we spoke with a director of Rio Tinto (Britain) all he wanted to know was how much money we wanted. He suggested they could contribute to our movement!

How has SWAPO responded over the years to South Africa's intransigence?

Before, we believed very strongly that we could achieve our goals through constitutional, non-violent means. We found ourselves blocked in every respect. When we made protests and demonstrated we were arrested and shot. We decided to change our policy and canvas, trying to change the attitudes of our

people. In any guerilla organization, you cannot possibly, unless you are very naive, start a thing without preparing the ground. We spent years in preparation before embarking on this particular line, so that people knew exactly what the pros and cons and implications were. Obviously all our people are against the South African government, as much as they were against the German administration of colonial days. It is on the basis of this feeling that we organized SWAPO. The progression to a guerilla movement is just another stage. There are active combatants and non-active sympathizers who may not be in the guerilla army, but who run messages from one village to another or from one city to another. This is how we are organized throughout the country. The issues are quite clear and resistance is building up day by day. Last October, South Africa invaded Zambia. They said that these guerillas or terrorists, as they call us, all come from Zambia, so Zambia must be responsible for all this. This tension is building up.

Who supports SWAPO from the outside?

Our moral and material support comes mostly from the socialist countries - China, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria - and of course all of Africa is committed to support us. Among the western countries, Sweden plays the most important role. Sweden allocates a certain portion of its budget annually to liberation movements. There are groups in Britain and Belgium and elsewhere who are prepared to help. It's important psychologically that Canada has been voting for us in the U.N.

Have you had support from private groups here?



This is our first visit here and we cannot possibly assess the extent to which we've impressed people. It remains to be seen whether groups "deliver".

In what specific areas are small groups helping?

Last year we received 65 bales of clothing from Sweden. There are around 5,000 refugees from Namibia in Zambia and Botswana. Even old clothes are helpful because most of the refugees are in tatters. They stay in camps and are provided for by us, the host governments and the U.N. High Commission for Refugees. But given the numbers, it is absolutely insufficient, because there are not only refugees from Namibia, but from Mozambique, Angola, and so on as well. We need food and medicine as well as clothing. Medicine is particularly necessary because the guerillas as well as the refugees need it.

What does China's taking its U.N. seat mean for you?

It's not easy for any of us to predict what impact China will have. They have launched an extraordinarily successful diplomatic assault throughout the world. It's been carefully planned, very suavely and subtly executed. The Chinese are very shrewd. Who knows, for instance, why they are taking so long to come to the U.N.? But the old American phobia about Communism has taken another turn. The U.S. reaction of being upset when China was admitted was pretension. The whole thing had been arranged. South Africa and Rhodesia are trying to convince the U.S. and Britain that if they don't supply arms, the communists will take over. But the argument is losing ground. Do they really believe that by selling arms to South African they could stop China and Russia from coming into the area?

Excess acidity mushrooms in Geography

In my article of October 15 on spatial relationships I made some incidental remarks on the relationship of geography to this problem. In last week's issue I see that Prof. Bryant strongly disagrees with these remarks.

We call all play games in attempting to define a discipline within the space of a few sentences. We both agree that geography does not focus directly on the intimate relationships between Man and the Physical Environment; relationships traced out by biologists, medical specialists and others. The disagreement lies in Prof. Bryant rejecting my view that most geographers limit their perspective on the overriding problem of Man and the Physical Environment to its spatial implications. As I interpret it, Prof. Bryant's argument is that the geographer is the grand synthesiser.

I would like to point out that my remarks reflect a tradition reaching beyond the pundits of the '60's, via Hartshorne to Hettner at the turn of the century. Even Prof. Bryant's quote from Murphey's book speaks of "relations between places". Surely this is spatial relationships?

In addition, if one wishes to examine the methodology of a discipline I would suggest that short comments in an introductory textbook written a decade ago is hardly the place. I don't wish to bore anyone by recounting the voluminous methodological output of North American, Swedish and Russian geographers over the last decade. Perhaps it will suffice if

it seems to have become exceedingly barren. Interestingly enough, not one of the geographers named by Prof. Bryant held an academic post in geography and they date back a hundred years. Karl Ritter, the first academic geographer, ended up in his grave before he could reach his goal of the geographical synthesis of the limited knowledge of his time.

The grand synthesising role appears attractive at first sight but it has all too often ended up in smugness and pretension within the discipline. The illusion persisted simply because the discipline isolated itself. Fortunately, that isolation is breaking. It is a long time since the use of network analysis in geography could be reduced to Chinese checkers.

Even so, I look in vain for geographers leading the ecological bandwagon; surely a perfect role for the synthesiser. All I see are Ehrlich, Commoner, Hollander and others from biology, plus Knelman. Granted, geography made an impact in the area of urban planning but its quasi-monopoly is being eroded by the practitioners of the sociological imagination.

Kenneth Boulding once said that geography could be the Queen of the Sciences. The sooner we stop chasing that will o' the wisp, the better for all.

Furthermore, the grand synthesis dream poses serious pedagogical problems in that it can lead to the rejection of rigorous scholarship. We all recognize the synthesising abilities of the intellectual giants, Ratzel, de la Blache, Sauer

scholarship, but I do object to blanket condemnations such as Prof. Bryant has made against use of the Scientific Method and the degree of abstraction in much of the recent geographical literature. I regret the implied assumption that geography should behave differently from the other social sciences.

It can become all too easy for students to use their rejection of a rigorous scientific methodology as a cover-up for shoddy scholarly work which is an insult to the above intellectual giants. If a student does adopt the stance of the phenomenologist, a stance hinted at by Prof. Bryant, I would expect him to explicitly recognize the stance he has taken and to know the ins and outs of the approach he is rejecting.

Use of a rigorous scientific methodology does not mean the rejection of synthesising. To my mind Brian Berry's work on city systems is a notable attempt in this direction without compromising scholarly standards. I might add that his latest writings show a keen awareness of the phenomenological approach as well as the Scientific Method. Not that Berry, full professor at Chicago at the age of thirty and consultant to Chicago authorities and the U.S. and Indian governments, needs me to defend him.

Perhaps it is a sour note to end on, but I do find Prof. Bryant's intemperate remarks singularly inappropriate in an academic discussion.

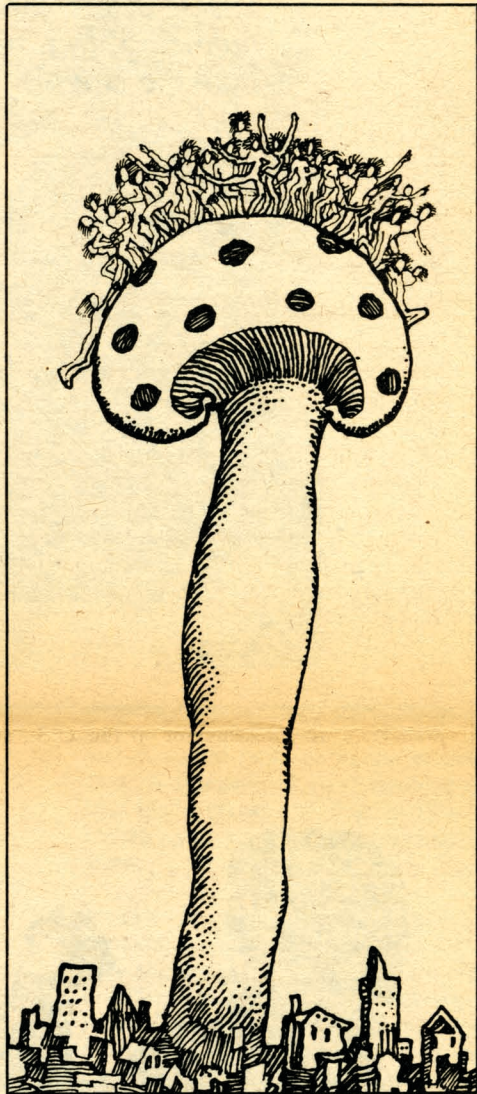
J.W. Young
Assistant Professor, Geography

In trying to defend a valid approach to the study of geography, Ron Bryant has assumed inevitably an extreme posture himself. His recent article (Nov. 4) degenerates into a diatribe against the concern of most modern geographers with making the subject more theoretical in approach, while still recognizing the importance of empirical-inductive studies. His arguments have graced the pages of many a geographical journal (although not in such a pungent fashion), but today this extreme position is held by few.

His slur against one of the most noted "urban geographers of the modern school" is astonishing, because apart from ridiculing the title of one paper, a title I find ingenious by the way, Ron Bryant offers no substantive criticisms.

I would like to argue that there is a greater danger in the discipline for "ponderous and pontifical charlatans" to practice when there are only the vaguest concepts and limited methodologies. Too much of what has passed for geography

has been descriptive nonsense. I believe that the student stands a better chance of understanding the urban system and of being in a better position to apply his knowledge if he possesses a thorough training that includes an appreciation of quantitative techniques and theoretical constructs.



The alternative is to make the geographer a generalist - a synthesizer of concepts from history, biology, etc. Only the most gifted are capable of this - a Carl Sauer, for example. Unfortunately for we lesser mortals, and that includes most of our students, such an approach is an impossibility. Biologists, geologists have such a hard time in interpreting their own disciplines - how can a so-called geography to all kinds of pressures. This is borne out by the role biologists are playing in pollution studies. If geography is the study of Man and his Environment, why has geography been virtually ignored in pollution research?

Brian Slack
Assistant Professor, Geography

P.S. (If you want a photo, I will be happy to oblige holding a box of mushrooms!)



Letters

I draw Professor Bryant's attention to the presidential addresses Ackerman and Clyde Kohn made to the American Association of Geographers in the last decade. Both statements elaborate and substantiate the viewpoint on which I briefly commented. I might add that these pundits are quite long in the tooth.

As for the grand synthesising role,

and the like, but only a select few can follow their footsteps. Wishful fulfillment on the part of the remaining 99% is not an acceptable substitute. Most of our students are seeking some competence in geography and for these students a set of clear rules leading to understanding is vital.

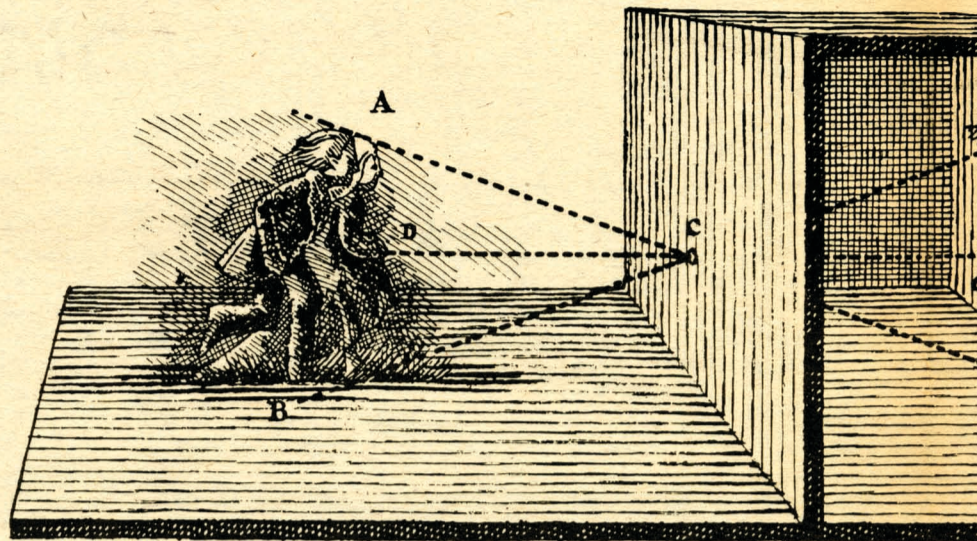
Anyone can nit-pick particular pieces of

The cinema must and shall become the foremost cultural weapon of the proletariat.

Lenin

There exists today no means of influencing the masses more potent than the cinema.

Pius XI



Casting for more movie muscle

Ed Bakony



The Principal recently stated that the future of Sir George will depend on its ability to attract and retain students. Where student interest is already focused is a natural point at which to develop this ability. And today student interest is focused on cinema. It has virtually become their language. Yet the university is missing a golden opportunity by not supporting its Moving Pictures Program so that it can accommodate the large numbers of students who want film study to be a part of their liberal arts education.

There is a feeling, not uncommon among students, that universities are, in some ways, becoming archaic. When a university with intrinsic advantages for film study like Sir George has the moving picture program relegated to the bottom of its priorities, it is difficult to disavow them of this view.

Moving Pictures are a pervasive part of their world and they, quite naturally, wish to interpret, express and explore this world through studying and making films.

It is sometimes easy to forget that our students come to the university today having been immersed since birth in an environment pervaded by film and moving images. One of their first, most vivid impressions as infants is crawling across the living room, pressing a button and watching moving pictures. In this generation of students, "illiteracy" in respect to film is as much to be avoided as illiteracy in respect to the great masterpieces of literature and the other arts. They should be familiar with Bergman as well as James Joyce.

The fostering of perception, discrimination and articulation in respect to the art and language of the moving image is more and more properly regarded as an essential

element of a liberal arts education — as witness the proliferation of film study programs in other universities in Canada. And just as wars accelerate medical research, so has the deluge of commercial television stimulated an awareness of what cinema should mean.

Yet the very modest program at Sir George is in a chronic crisis because of lack of minimal resources. Characteristic is the fact that, although three filmmaking courses which accommodate 75 students were initiated and approved by the University predicated on the provision of a technologist, this appointment has never materialized. There is no equipment for recording, transferring and mixing sound tracks. The editing equipment is almost non-existent. Students don't get one cent for film. These are just random examples. But let's continue to look at the positive side.

Notwithstanding the bleak history of its budget, we have developed the genesis of a cinema program which, because of the integrity of its approach, is held in very high regard by students and faculty in other universities throughout Canada. We were the first in this country to offer a credit program with integrated production courses — a lead which we are rapidly losing to other universities in Canada.

Yet the opportunity remains to exploit our progress to date. Sir George has unique advantages over other universities in the province which enable it to offer a better cinema program. The first is a central downtown location convenient to many film facilities. Also, just as a first rate gallery is endemic to a high quality graphic arts program, the presence of the Conservatory of Cinematographic Art on the campus enriches the quality of our program. It provides our students with

opportunities to see more film masterpieces and to meet great directors like Roberto Rossellini, Reuben Mamoulian and film scholars like Henri Langlois. We also have a close working relationship with the National Film Board and the CBC.

Three of our students were employed by the NFB on the basis of their work at Sir George. Another is dean of the School of Fine Arts at the Musée. Others are employed as cinematographers, as production assistants on European films or working in Educational Television, teaching or pursuing graduate studies in film. Through these students we have already established a tradition.

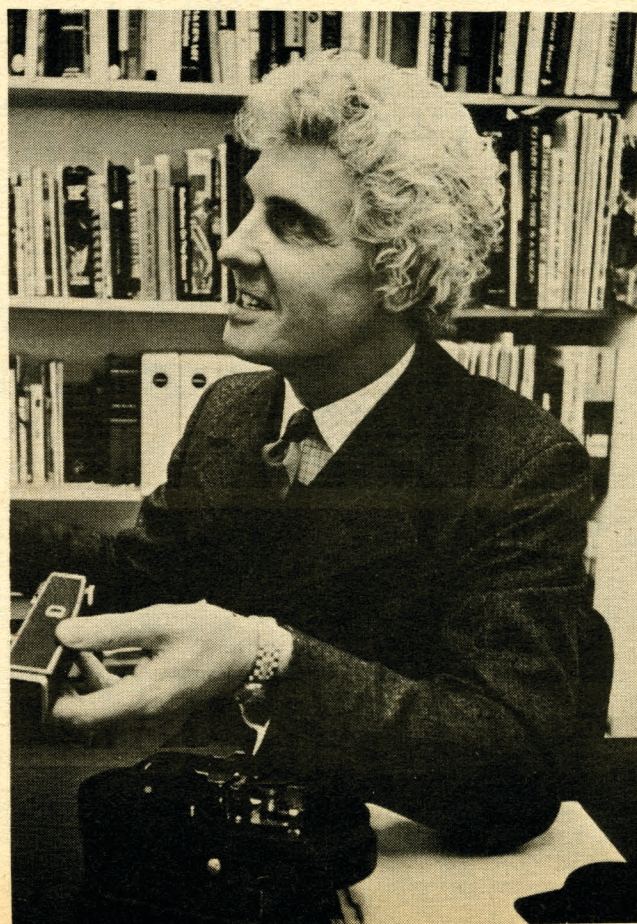
While Sir George's cinema program is in Fine Arts, the students have come to it from all disciplines in the University. Some of the best films have been made by students from Science, Engineering and Commerce. This should not be too surprising when we consider that Antonioni studied economics, that Pudovkin was a chemical engineer and that Eisenstein was a student of architecture. Nor should it seem untoward when one considers the electric and pervasive nature of film. The joint majors in Cinema this year have students from English, Psychology, History, Philosophy and Political Science as well as from Fine Arts. In the advanced film making course the students are a cross section of university disciplines.

But it is particularly auspicious that the genesis of the Moving Picture Program here has been in Fine Arts. Our philosophy with the student film makers has been to help motivate and inspire them in individual creative expression and exploration. They have responded magnificently. The seriousness of their efforts is evident in the long hours of hard work



...at no moment in history since the invention of printing has man's communication with his fellow man been so largely taken over by visual media as today. . .Until both sender and receiver of these visual messages are trained in the twin arts of perception and discrimination, the educated man may hardly claim to be the master of his own environment.

Report of the Committee on the Visual Arts Harvard University



they put into their projects, spending from up to \$500 out of their own pockets to finance their films.

Joyce Borenstein, an animation student, created a film *TRICYCLE* which was an intense, beautiful experience of disintegration and madness. The film has won a silver medal at the Canadian Amateur Film Awards and has been shown on tour across Canada. Dr. Leo Chagoya and Charlotte Chagoya produced a moving, graphic film, *T.S.*, based on "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock." A history major, Paul Risacher wrote and produced a 16mm film adaptation of Edgar Allen Poe's *THE MASQUE OF THE RED DEATH* set in the world of today. The people who worked in this film were not only cinema students but also parents, friends and other members of the community outside the University. All enjoyed and learned from the experience which had provided a fruitful meeting ground between Sir George and the outside community.

Altogether Sir George Cinema students made nearly 200 films last year. While they were certainly not all masterpieces, (one often learns much from one's failures), the value of the students was the opportunity afforded by the *experience* of filmmaking to interpret and to explore their world.

The student comes to this world seeking values, when many established values are under attack in a society which seems archaic, anachronistic and concerned with many things which are unimportant. He needs some way to come to terms, to know where he is. By the process of filmmaking — selection, arrangement, juxtaposition, perspective, lighting, rhythm, association — he is able to control and re-structure his environment in terms

of what he feels is relevant and valuable. In a way, his films enable him to see an image of himself and a vital growth can take place in terms of his relationship to his world as a result of his awakened recognition. He can find out "where his head's at". Through film, which he feels is the "last refuge of the unstructured response", the student often develops a new intellectual independence and honesty which he carries over to the rest of his education. The most fascinating part of filmmaking to him is that, like all artistic experience, it is a continual process of revelation.

The manifold uses of cinema as a language such as an audio-visual aid, a documentary recorder, a craft for communication, a source for TV will be clarified and aided when Cinema is understood as art. It is revealing to consider, for example, that films like *NANOOK*, *THE BATTLE OF CULLODEN* or *THE SEVENTH SEAL* are not only of interest to students of Sociology or Anthropology or History or Philosophy but are artistic masterpieces in their own right. They provide a new vision of experience. It is precisely the lack of any aesthetic component that results in the poor quality of so many instructional films and television programs.

And since film is a proven and definable art form, the primary approach to teaching it in liberal arts curricula needs to be within the humanistic tradition. Its industrial use, for example, should be in commercial curricula. Courses on utilization belong in areas like education where such utilization is studied. However, this is not to suggest that either of these areas could not benefit from a study of the aesthetics of film.

What to do about Cinema at Sir George?

Either support it or kill it.

The large theoretical courses which offer electives throughout the fabric of the liberal arts program should be expanded so that students do not have to be turned away as was the case this year, for example, in Film History. The beginning (and relatively inexpensive) filmmaking course should be expanded so that some of the students who have been turned away year after year can be accommodated.

As to studies at a higher level, the modest recommendations which we have made for a Moving Pictures major and for a Moving Pictures Graduate program could perhaps be re-evaluated in the light of the desire of the *total* student body for cinema studies. A record of first choices at registration would be very revealing here.

The present Cinema section is one of eleven sections of a large department with well established priorities which again is one of fifteen departments in the very large Faculty of Arts. Perhaps the resulting rather tenuous lines of communication to the governing bodies of the University could be improved.

Moving Pictures has only one regular full time faculty appointment who heads, builds and teaches in a program which last year had nearly 700 students taking courses. Perhaps the chronic understaffing and under-equipping of the program can be alleviated through a reevaluation of current and prior budget submissions in a total University context.

The proposed small but distinguished cinema major should be reconsidered and offered. This would be germinal in consolidating and enhancing the traditions

and discipline built up in the program to date. A synthesis of good teaching talent, like the synthesis of a good film crew, should always be a paramount consideration.

If this program were successfully implemented much of the demand for graduate studies in cinema (which are presently offered nowhere in Canada) would be focused on Sir George. If this demand for graduate studies in film is to be accommodated, there is no reason, in the light of Sir George's intrinsic advantages, why they should not be offered here. For example, the exchange of faculty and students between Sir George and the Czechoslovakian and other great film schools, which is being explored, could become a source of enrichment to both graduate and undergraduate programs. This University could set a standard for film studies and become a nucleus for film scholars from across Canada. Also, many general students who feel film studies are very relevant would be attracted to the elective courses and the general milieu. By their coming to Sir George all university departments would benefit.

In the words of one of our students who recently wrote to me from the wealthy environs of York University's cinema department:

"If someone could combine the attitude of Sir George's department with the equipment of York's, I do believe it would be the finest film school in Canada".

Ed Bakony, Cinema Section head, is assistant professor of Fine Arts.

Financial Statements

May 31, 1971

SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY BALANCE SHEET AS AT MAY 31, 1971 (with comparative figures for 1970) (Note 1)

ASSETS		OPERATING FUND		LIABILITIES	
	1971	1970		1971	1970
Cash	\$ 605,966	\$ 423,106	Bank Loan	\$ 1,925,000	\$ -
Accounts receivable	819,329	851,707	Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,050,121	781,772
Due from Province of Quebec	1,562,000	98,000	Unearned tuition fees	493,524	582,447
Inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value	243,533	310,432	Due to Restricted Funds	515,342	466,995
Prepaid expenses and deferred charges	177,722	91,213	Due to Capital Fund	-	216,345
Due from Capital Fund	166,268	-	Operating deficit	(409,169)	(273,101)
	<u>\$ 3,574,818</u>	<u>\$ 1,774,458</u>		<u>\$ 3,574,818</u>	<u>\$ 1,774,458</u>
CAPITAL FUND					
Cash	\$ -	\$ 140,342	Bank loan	\$ 1,345,000	\$ 2,100,000
Insurance claims	156,080	69,177	Accounts payable and accrued Liabilities	24,366	68,777
Due from Operating Fund	-	216,345	Due to Operating Fund	166,268	-
Land, buildings, equipment and improvements, at cost (Note 3)	32,110,674	30,998,113	First mortgage bonds (Note 2)	1,880,000	990,000
	<u>\$32,266,754</u>	<u>\$31,423,977</u>	University equity	28,851,120	28,265,200
				<u>\$32,266,754</u>	<u>\$31,423,977</u>
RESTRICTED FUNDS					
Marketable securities at cost (market value 1971 \$547,139 - 1970 \$30,203)	551,943	36,875	Faculty and Department Funds	\$ 69,305	\$ 50,508
Due from Operating Fund	515,342	466,995	Scholarships and Bursaries	129,396	113,367
			Unexpended research grants	258,195	252,453
			Real estate purchase	504,500	-
			General University purposes	105,889	87,542
	<u>\$ 1,067,285</u>	<u>\$ 503,870</u>		<u>\$ 1,067,285</u>	<u>\$ 503,870</u>

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF OPERATING DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 1971 (with comparative figures for 1970)

	1971	1970
Balance, June 1	\$ 273,101	\$ 334,439
Excess of expense over revenue for the year	136,068	155,736
	<u>409,169</u>	<u>490,175</u>
Extraordinary item: Insurance recovery of 1968/69 special administration expenses	-	217,074
Balance, May 31	<u>\$ 409,169</u>	<u>\$ 273,101</u>

STATEMENT OF UNIVERSITY EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 1971 (with comparative figures for 1970)

	1971	1970
Balance, June 1	\$28,265,200	\$28,019,977
Add: Provincial government capital grants	110,000	110,000
University building fund campaign receipts	30,320	110,535
University property fund	518,306	39,275
Other	11,188	28,201
	<u>28,935,014</u>	<u>28,307,988</u>
Less: Loss on insurance recovery	50,000	-
Bond discount and other related charges	33,894	42,788
Balance, May 31	<u>\$28,851,120</u>	<u>\$28,265,200</u>

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSE FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 1971 (with comparative figures for 1970) (Note 1)

REVENUE		EXPENSE	
	1971	1970	
University			University
Tuition fees	\$ 5,363,682	\$ 5,259,521	Academic
Province of Quebec operating grants	8,943,136	7,730,924	Library
Miscellaneous fees	484,637	540,896	Registrar
Interest	18,796	76,318	Computer centre
Donations	2,259	2,337	
Other	121,290	110,220	
	<u>14,933,800</u>	<u>13,720,216</u>	Administration
Scholarships	35,545	31,840	Interest
Assisted research Grants	438,365	323,066	Operational Services
			Student services
Total university and research revenue	<u>15,407,710</u>	<u>14,075,122</u>	
Schools			Scholarships
Tuition fees	383,419	420,463	Assisted research
Donations	6,600	1,915	
	<u>390,019</u>	<u>422,378</u>	Total university and research expense
Auxiliary Services			
Bookstore	661,507	786,850	Schools
Food service	658,677	707,620	Academic and Administration
Printing and reproduction services	232,926	227,363	
	<u>1,553,110</u>	<u>1,721,833</u>	Auxiliary Services
Total Revenue	<u>17,350,839</u>	<u>16,219,333</u>	Bookstore
Excess of expense over revenue for the year	<u>136,068</u>	<u>155,736</u>	Food Services
			Printing and reproduction services
	<u>\$17,486,907</u>	<u>\$16,375,069</u>	

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.



AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Governors,
Sir George Williams University.

We have examined the balance sheet of Sir George Williams University as at May 31, 1971 and the statements of revenue and expense, operating deficit and university equity for the year then ended. Our examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of accounting records and other supporting evidence as we considered necessary in the circumstances. As is the case in most organizations in receipt of funds by donation, verification of such items was impracticable beyond accounting for amounts recorded in the books of the University.

In our opinion these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the University as at May 31, 1971 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

TOUCHE ROSS & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Montreal, Que.
September 3, 1971.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 1971

1. COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

To conform to presentation adopted in 1971, the 1970 figures included herein have been reclassified.

2. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

The detail of the First Mortgage Bonds is as follows:

	1971	1970
7¾% Series 'A' Mortgage bonds to mature at \$110,000 per annum until October 15, 1978	\$ 880,000	\$ 990,000
9½% Series 'B' Mortgage bonds to mature at \$25,000 per annum in each of the years 1971-1977, inclusive and \$825,000 on July 15, 1978	1,000,000	-
	<u>\$ 1,880,000</u>	<u>\$ 990,000</u>

These bonds are secured by a first charge on the Henry F. Hall building and contents and are to be repaid out of monies voted annually by the legislature of the Province of Quebec.

3. LAND, BUILDINGS, EQUIPMENT AND IMPROVEMENTS

The detail of fixed assets is as follows:

	1971	1970
Land	\$ 4,878,145	\$ 4,248,773
Buildings	19,497,777	19,445,518
Furniture and equipment	6,701,406	6,448,317
Leasehold improvements	622,776	571,319
Property renovations	410,570	284,186
	<u>\$32,110,674</u>	<u>\$30,998,113</u>

No depreciation has been provided in the accounts for the year ended May 31, 1971. Included in fixed assets are properties having an approximate cost at May 31, 1971 of \$1,000,000 acquired for future expansion of the University and currently not used for University purposes.

Survey says many SGW students dumb

GOOD SUNDAY MORNING: House of Commons VIPs (meaning Messrs. Sharp, Benson & Co.) are complaining that it is "getting harder and harder" to get an answer to an important query from their PET (P.E. Trudeau)... Local cab drivers hear the town may have a city-wide strike next month. The hackies want an extra dime on the flag-drop plus a "faster run" on the clock. The mayor once nixed it... Many of the RCMP who quit for easier jobs (or more coin) have applied for reinstatement. Miss the action, the mayor, etc... An ad agency tycoon who had 16 days ago is back from California without her. She changed her name to the honeymoon... Waiters at the hotel execs' party were the only ones who were not there. There are few comments of

mayor to the Mount Royal East set. Always wears one shoe sans a lace and asks for a dime to buy some... Razor Phil, soft-spoken, well-dressed, who sells tickets for testimonial affairs (to himself). Carries a barber's razor in the rear of his collar for protection, and hangs around Marshaw's marketaria...



DICK SAIR

Jerusalem Jake, a Negro who wears artist's attire and makes his home near the YMCA on Drummond Street. Needs "a buck or two to buy some food." Speaks French, Russian and German. A

furniture, aged whisky and very young women!"... Over CKGM — "Gals who are ambitious and look delicious seldom wind up doing the dishes!"... Belly dancer Aicha Camila at Doric Supper Club — "In matters of romance most girls hate a quitter — and also a beginner!"

REMEMBER WAY BACK: When Cary Grant, then known as Archie Leach, was mooching dinners and sleeping space from local showmen while trying to make a dent with his Cockney accent?... When Sam Cleaver went out of the nightclub biz into the soda pop industry because the former wouldn't even cover coffee-and?... When sex was dirty and the air was clean?... When Eli Hill tore his hair out while waiting for his Chicken Coop to open... When Lenny Rubin tickled the ivories for Joe Nito's ork at the Club Savoy — for \$22 per diem?... When five-and-dime stores were all that the figure in the world?... Today, one chain is selling lifesize dolls at \$28 per copy... When Dad banked the furnace at night and the next morning had to give it a good shake for the ashes, then remove the clinkers?... When we ordered a block of ice for the box?... When button shoes were worn with pearl buttons, and young men and gals wore cotton

thing's okay, officer," said the store owner. "There's nobody here but me." "Listen," insisted the cop, "I definitely heard an argument going on and that's why I came in." "You see, officer, I'm alone here," explained the man. "Business is very slack. So what do I do to pass the time away? I talk to myself. And when I talk to myself there's an argument." "Why do you have to fight and argue?" "Because I hate a liar!"... The next time you see Michael (White Hunter) Murphy, ask him how he got that nasty gash on his face.

NOW IT CAN BE TOLD: There's a deeply buried survey at Sir George Williams University showing that 82% of the student body have illegible handwriting, 53% of math students can't add simple sets of figures without an adding machine, 42% can't read coherently, and over 55% can't think or concentrate efficiently... Eli Dorfmann, who had to spend a short time in the Jewish General Hospital, was startled to read "S.O.B." on his chart. He was relieved to learn later that it stood merely for "Shortness of Breath"... On bulletin board of United Church: "Going to Heaven? Call Instructions Here"... During a recent convention, insurance man George H. Schmitt dropped something and was making frantic efforts to recover it when a woman next to him

competition no. 6



What this place needs is a set of recommendations, given this shocking state of affairs. And to put our money where our mouth is, whoever submits the most far-reaching, innovative proposal will receive a \$10 voucher good at the SGWU Bookstore, courtesy of manager Margaret MacMurray. Legibility counts only up to a point; inventiveness takes all. The best entry and runners-up will be announced in our November 25 issue.

November 25 issue.

Anyone reading this may enter, except employees of Sunday Express, their relatives or sky-writing agency. The deadline is Wednesday, November 24; entries can be mailed to *Issues & Events*, SGWU, 1435 Drummond Street, Montreal 107 or dropped off in the basement editorial office at 2145 Mackay.

O'Brien on Quebec plans

I would like to comment on the statement by the Department of Education on the role it intends to play in higher education, which has been reported on in the newspapers recently. This is a document which the Department presented to CESIGU (the Department-Universities committee working on developing an information system) and then sent to the universities directly.

In general, this document restates the position the Department of Education has been taking for some time, and it quotes extensively from earlier speeches and documents. The Department intends to play the role of coordinator in the university system, in collaboration with the universities and others concerned. This process will involve the definition of the objectives of higher education and the assignment of specific roles to the institutions within the university system. The degree of coordination may vary widely according to the nature of the situation. In certain professional fields the number of graduates required each year may be laid down. On the other hand, in other areas the definition of objectives may be no more than the desirability of a given increase in the rate of university attendance over a number of years.

Various activities already under way, such as the sectorial study of Engineering, the submission of planning briefs from each university to the Council of Universities, and the work of CESIGU, all represent aspects of this approach.

John W. O'Brien,
Principal and Vice-chancellor

Jobs

Vacancy - Administrative Officer - Faculty Personnel Reporting to the Vice-Principal, Academic. The successful candidate should hold a University degree and have experience in dealing with faculty personnel matters, and be familiar with budgetary considerations related to such matters. For further information, please contact the Personnel Department at 879-4521.

Academic Awards

More at Guidance Center, H-440.

Graduate Awards

FOREIGN AREA FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM. Predoctoral fellowships in E. Asia, S.E. Asia. Deadline: Nov. 15.

CHEMICAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA. Ogilvie Fellowship. Deadline: Nov. 15.

I.O.D.E. Postgraduate scholarships. (1 yr. grad. work req'd). Tenable in Canada or overseas. Deadline: Nov. 15.

FOREIGN AREA FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM. Predoctoral fellowship for Western Europe. Deadline: Nov. 22.

C.D. HOWE FOUNDATION. Memorial Fellowships. Deadline: Nov. 30.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL. 1967 Science scholarships; postgraduate scholarships, bursaries; and postgraduate scholarships in science librarianship. Deadline: Dec. 1. Applications available from individual dept. heads.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY. Frank Knox Memorial Fellowships. Deadline: Dec. 1.

FUND FOR THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION. Rockefeller doctoral fellowships in Religion. Deadline: Dec. 1.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE OF CANADA. Research grants. (Students in final year of Physics or Engineering are eligible). Deadline: Dec. 1.

FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN. International fellowships for grad. study or advanced research in USA. Deadline: Dec. 1.

CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. Parliamentary internships (internship after graduation). Deadline: Dec. 15.

Faculty Awards

CANADA COUNCIL. Grants for cultural exchanges to Canadian universities and cultural organizations. Deadline: Nov. 15.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL. Research grants, scholarships, associateships. Deadline: Nov. 30.

C.D. HOWE FOUNDATION. Memorial Fellowships. Deadline: Nov. 30.

FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN. International fellowships for postdoctoral or advanced research in any country other than one's own. Deadline: Dec. 1.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL. Postdoctorate fellowships; Pier fellowships (post industrial experience research fellowship). Deadline: Dec. 1. Applications available from individual dept. heads.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL. Centennial fellowships (postdoctoral). Deadline: Dec. 1.

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES. Grants for research on East

Asia, South Asia; and research fellowships in American studies for foreign scholars (European, Japanese, Chinese, Australian, New Zealand). Deadline: Dec. 1.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL. Commonwealth university interchange scheme. Deadline: Dec. 15.

THE CANADA COUNCIL. Exchange of research scholars with France in the social sciences and humanities. Deadline: Dec. 1.

AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOC. Congressional fellowships for Ph.D.'s in Political Science. Deadline: Dec. 1.

THE CANADA COUNCIL. Research grants (for consideration in May). Deadline: December.

Student Services

Legal Aid

The Office of the Dean of Students has a lawyer available for consultation with students, from 5:30 p.m. through 6:30 p.m. every Tuesday. Should this prove successful, the hours will be extended. For appointment phone Mrs. Mary Glowacki at 879-5981 or come to H-405.

Regular legal aid service for students will still be continued.

International Bazaar and Exhibition

From November 25-28, a sale and exhibition of handicrafts and art work will be held on the mezzanine of the Hall Building. A percentage of the sales will go toward the

Henry F. Hall Scholarship Fund. Any student interested in selling his or her work, should contact Doug Insleay in H-405 prior to November 23.

World University Service of Canada Students are reminded that applications to attend a seminar in Peru must be submitted to Joan Richardson, in H-405, by November 15 at the latest.

Financial Aid

Province of Quebec Loans and Bursaries: Extension of deadline - The Student Aid Service has announced that students who did not apply for aid prior to the deadline of September may now do so. These students will be eligible to receive one half of their normal assessment up to a maximum of \$700. This aid will be in the form of a government guaranteed loan. Late applicants are not eligible for bursary assistance. The new deadline is January 31, 1972.

Application for Revision as an Exceptional Case: Students who feel that they have not received ample assistance from the Student Aid Service and as a result find their academic career in jeopardy, may now make application to have their case reviewed. Forms and copies of the government policies on revisions are available from Kathleen Casey in H-405-8.

Athletics

Members of faculty, staff, and administration as well as students are invited out for the fitness and conditioning classes held on Monday, Wednesday, Friday from 12:00 - 1:00 p.m. in Birks Hall. The classes are conducted by Doug Insleay and are co-educational. Other classes are held Tuesday and Thursday, 5 p.m. Call Bob Phillip for information (879-5840).

LEGAL AID (no appointment necessary): Blustery barrister Charles Laughton in Agatha Christie's splendid courtroom whodunit "Witness for the Prosecution," American prosecutor Richard Widmark with Nazi counsel Maximilian Schell in "Judgment at Nuremberg," all presenting interesting cases in H-110 this Sunday.



SGWU THIS WEEK

Photos and notices of coming events should be in by Wednesday noon for Thursday publication (basement, 2145 Mackay) or call Maryse Perraud, 879-2823.

friday 12

PHILOSOPHY COUNCIL: Meeting at 10:30 a.m. in H-769.
COMMERCE FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769.
GEORGIAN FILM SOCIETY: "Z" (Costa Gavras) with Yves Montand, Irene Papas and Jean-Louis Trintignant at 7 (50¢) and 9:30 p.m. (\$1) in H-110.
SCIENCE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: "Diary of a Mad Housewife" (Frank Perry) with Richard Benjamin, Frank Langella and Carrie Snodgrass at 1:15 and 3:45 p.m. in H-110; 99¢.
V.I.F. VETERANS CLUB: Meeting 5-7 p.m. in the graduate lounge of the Faculty Club.
GALLERY I: Exhibition of photographs by Geoffrey James, until Nov. 22.
WEISSMAN GALLERY & GALLERY II: Paintings of Adrien Hébert, through Nov. 27.

saturday 13

GEORGIAN FILM SOCIETY: "Brewster McCloud" (Robert Altman) with Bud Cort, Sally Kellerman and Michael Murphy at 7 (50¢) and 9:30 p.m. (\$1) in H-110.
HOCKEY: U. of Ottawa vs Sir George in Ottawa, 2 p.m.
GRISCAF (Groupe de recherche sur les idéologies dans la société canadienne française): Colloquium on "Les structures sociales au tournant du XIXe siècle - recherche d'une spécificité canadienne" at 10 a.m. in H-937.

sunday 14

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "For Whom The Bell Tolls" (Sam Wood, 1943) with Gary Cooper, Ingrid Bergman and Akim Tamiroff at 3 p.m.; "Witness for the Prosecution" (Billy Wilder, 1958) with Tyrone Power, Charles Laughton, Elsa Lanchester, Marlene Dietrich and Henry Daniell at 7 p.m.; "Judgment at Nuremberg" (Stanley Kramer, 1961) Spencer Tracy, Richard Widmark, Burt Lancaster, Maximilian Schell, Marlene Dietrich, Judy Garland and Montgomery

Clift at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

monday 15

BOARD OF GRADUATE STUDIES: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769.
HILLEL: Guest speaker Dick MacDonald, formerly with the Montreal Star, on "Mass Media and Communications" at 1 p.m. at 2130 Bishop.

tuesday 16

GEORGIAN CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: Bible study session at 3 p.m. in R-303, 2050 Mackay.
GEORGIAN PLAYERS: "Line" and "It's Called The Sugar Plum" by Israel Horovitz at 8:30 p.m. in D.B. Clarke Theatre through Sunday; students \$1.25, non-students \$2 - tickets at theatre box office or call 879-4540, 879-4341.
STUDENT UNION: Something called a "Hoot-n-Annie" night at the Karma Coffee House, 1476 Crescent, 7:30 p.m.; free tickets on mezzanine Nov. 12, 15, 16 from 2-5 p.m.

wednesday 17

NEW DEMOCRATIC YOUTH CLUB: Discussion on democratization of the university in H-421 at 4 p.m.
GEORGIAN CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: General meeting 4:30 - 6 p.m. in R-303, 2050 Mackay.
S.A. TRUSTEES: Meeting 12 - 2 p.m. in H-110.
COMMITTEE ON ACADEMIC PLANNING, PRIORITIES AND BUDGET: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769.
GEORGIAN PLAYERS: (See Tuesday).
HOCKEY: Bishop's vs Sir George at McGill, 8 p.m.
S.G.W.U. ASSOCIATES: Annual meeting with speakers Patrick Malone and John O'Brien on "Some Thoughts on the Future of Sir George and Loyola;" dinner starts 6:45 p.m. in the Faculty Club dining room.

thursday 18

WORKING WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION: Department of Labor, Ottawa, speaker on "Unemployment Insurance and How It Will Affect Us," 1 - 2:30 p.m. in N-408.
GEORGIAN PLAYERS: (See Tuesday).

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "The Flame of New Orleans" (René Clair, 1941) with Marlene Dietrich, Bruce Cabot and Misha Auer at 7 p.m.; "A Foreign Affair" (Billy Wilder, 1948) with Marlene Dietrich, Jean Arthur and John Lund at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

friday 19

ENGINEERING FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2:30 p.m. in H-769.
COMMERCE: Open house 1 - 10 p.m., Norris Building.
POETRY: Charles Simic reads his poems at 9 p.m. in H-651; free.
GEORGIAN PLAYERS: (See Tuesday).
CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Morocco" (Joseph von Sternberg, 1930) with Marlene Dietrich, Gary Cooper and Adolphe Menjou at 7 p.m.; "The Scarlet Empress" (von Sternberg, 1934) with Marlene Dietrich, Louise Dresser and C. Aubrey Smith at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).
CHINESE GEORGIANS: Meeting 2-5 p.m. in H-620.
COMMERCE: Open house 10 a.m. - 6 p.m., Norris Building.
SCIENCE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: "The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie" with Maggie Smith and Ronald Neame at 1:15 and 3:45 p.m. in H-110; 99¢.
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS SOCIETY: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-607.
HISTORICAL SOCIETY: Guest speaker Peter Stearns from Rutgers University at 4 p.m. in H-820.

ISSUES & EVENTS

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